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SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

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Farmer

HND





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"During the past twenty-five years I have, at various times, used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and I am fully convinced that it is the most thorough and reliable blood-purifier ever offered to the public."—Nicholas S. M. McNiel, 240 Franklin Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I am glad to add my testimony to the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have, for four years past, been very much afflicted with salt-them on my leg, which was raw from the knee to the ankle, attended with a stinging, burning pain sometimes almost beyond endurance. The best physicians, and several preparations of sarsaparilla, failed to give relief. Last spring I was advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I am happy to say that it has effected a thorough and permanent cure. From the first my health began to improve, and now I consider myself a well man."—Calvin Gardner, Overseer, Boott Corporation, Lowell, Mass.

"Several years ago I was prostrated with a severe attack of erysipclas, which left me in a very feeble condition. I tried various remedies without avail, and finally was induced to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which made me feel like a new person, every trace of my old complaint being removed. I can recommend this medicine to any one needing a thoroughly reliable blood-purifier."—Mrs. Ahnira Squires, South Albany, Vt.

'For years I suffered from scrofula and blood diseases. The doctors' prescriptions and several so-called blood-purifiers being of no avail, I was at last advised by a friend to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and now feel like a new man, being fully restored to health. I believe that I owe my life to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and would recommend it to all afflicted with scrofula or any other disease of the blood."—C. N. Frink, Decorah, Iowa.

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Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

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Agriculture, Forticulture, Live Stock and Rural Conomi,
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M NEW FARM.

Vol. XXVII. BALTIMORE, September 3, 1890. No. 36.

THE WEB OF LIFE.

BY EDITH L. SWAIN.

Weaving, weaving, weaving, Still the living shuttles fly, While the Master, never sleeping, Holds the pattern o'er us high,—

Holds the pattern and unrolls it
Thread by thread, and day by day,—
Blue and golden tints and carmine,
Mixed with weary lengths of gray.

Fain the weavers are to linger,
Fain to scan the pattern o'er;
But they know not till they weave it
What the future holds in store.

Flash the golden threads of sunlight, Gleam the purple tints of fame, As the weaver's gliding fingers Rich and beauteous figures frame.

Throbbing, throbbing, throbbing, throbbing, Beating fast and beating slow,
Never pausing, never resting,
On the busy shuttles go.

Now the threads are dark and sombre, Dim the weaver's eyes with tears, Trembling to the pattern looks he, Numb the halting hand with fears. Now the threads are black and broken, Tangled, intricate, and crossed; Figures rambling, weird, unlovely, And the master's thought seems lost.

Sick at heart and worn and weary,
Toils the weaver at his task;
For the web must e'en be finished
Ere he rest or respite ask.

Weaving, weaving, weaving, Slow the shuttle works its will; Throbbing, throbbing, throbbing, throb Faintly beating,—and is still.

Happy now the patient weaver
Who the Master's plan hath wrought
Tracing carefully the pattern,
Marring nor neglecting aught.

For the web the Master turneth, And before his dazzled eyes, Shining in its wondrous beauty, All the thought completed lies;

And the weaver joyful learneth
That the wrong side was his own
Till the beating, throbbing shuttle
All its faithful work had done



For the Maryland Farmer.

OUR NEW FARM, XI.

PUTTING IN OUR CROPS.

The days sped on with great rapidity, and we had spent the second week in May with the currant plantation. We now drove ahead with our other work and got in our field corn and our potato crop. For fertilizer I used the ashes mentioned before and one ton of ground raw bone.

I prepared several acres and seeded for green crops to be turned under in the fall, and got some land ready for tomatoes and sweet potato plants to be put in later.

I went then into the old garden and with Charley's help put that into a little better order. We built a rude sort of an arbor out of rough poles, and lifted the grape vine from the ground and tied it to the arbor as well as we could. It was too late to trim it, and all we could do this year was to train its branches as widely apart as possible so that it might have plenty of air and light, and pick off every other bud as it commenced to sprout. At any rate this is what we did and for some reason the old vine bore abundantly. We cleaned up the ground for ten feet a-round it, and gave it a dose of ground bone which we raked in thoroughly.

In this garden we planted our sweet corn for the family and more peas, beets, radishes and onions. We planted also a good plat of lima beans and found plenty of poles for them standing in one corner of the shed, where they were carried after being used last year.

We made our land ready for cucumbers and after the fertilizer had heated it up well, planted the seed. We made each hill with about a bushel of barn manure which we tramped down well, covering it six inches or more with the garden soil. We had a grand crop of cucumbers, but

they did not last through the hot dry months, and for the fall crop we planted again in another location.

We prepared a part of our garden land for our sweet potatoes, by hilling it up well over the manure and allowing it to stand in this way to become thoroughly heated through and through before setting out the plants. These were intended wholly for home use, so we took this extra care.

My wife and my girl had to have their say about this garden of course. This was their supply store for the home and into the midst of our planning they would frequently come to upset our doings.

My wife said:

"I want good wide paths so that we need not switch against anything, and get our our dresses dirty."

Then at another time she called ost:

"Don't plant that corn way to the other end of the garden, whatever we use most should be nearest the house. That is the way to save work."

Again she said:

"Strawberries don't last long, only a couple of weeks; put them over there out of sight."

We were planning for an extra lot of tomatoes along the garden path, when we were attacked by both wife and girl.

My wife said:

"We are going to have a path here at least ten feet wide, right down through the garden to the other end of your fancy arbor."

Then they laughed and my girl said:

"And on each side of that path we don't want tomatoes; we want flowers and fancy things."

Then I said:

"You have plenty of room for flowers and such out in front, why not devote all this to vegetables?

She answered:

won't kill; but we want this for all kinds of flowers for boquets."

I said:

"Ho, ho! we are going to have things highty-tighty!"

She answered:

"Josie says, if their house was not so near the road, if they only had the splendid lawn we have, they would have things in style. She has promised me roots and slips of all her flowering shrubs and of some of her handsomest rose bushes."

Then I asked:

"And what does James say about it?" And then my girl blushed and said nothing, but my wife said:

"Why, father!"

Then we laughed; and I told them, this garden belonged to them and they should have it all to suit themselves. Only I wanted them to have the bottom of it (beyond the fancy grape arbor, which they had laughed at,) so that we could plow it from one end to the other, as it would make so much less work.

They didn't object to this at all, and we finally got it all arranged to suit. We have been governed ever since on the same principle of work. Those vegetables which were most used in the house, and which were gathered oftenest, were to be always planted nearest the house. It is remarkable how much this saves those who gather them, and how much it shortens the time of preparing meals.

To be sure, having Lizzie now to do the work, it was not as necessary to economize in labor as if she was not there; yet Lizzie could do a great deal more without knowing it, because her steps were less numerous and the time consumed in travel was vastly less.

It is a great mistake to suppose that

"That place in front is for rose bushes moment, and that such matters as saving and shrubs and flowers that the winter a few steps are too trivial to enter into ones calculations in building a house or arranging rooms. In the course of a woman's life only a few extra steps, taken fifty times a day, amount to hundreds of miles unnecessarily traveled. It is a great thing to save this vast labor. It will make all the difference, perhaps, between a strong, healthy woman, and a worn out, feeble and early-aged one.

> After settling matters in the garden, my next journey was to the orchard. I found some good trees here, but sadly neglected. I did not know what kind of fruit they bore, except that they were thrifty apple trees growing almost wild, not having had a particle of care apparently for years.

> I don't believe in the policy of heavily pruning trees, especially in the spring. My reading, however, all said, cut out limbs and no matter how large. I saw at a glance that there was a large amount of work to be done here. If earlier in the season two weeks could have been spent to advantage. Now I could give it only a single day.

> I chose to cut out nothing larger than my finger; but I stood on the ground and in an hour had directed Charley so that together we had got through with one tree. Then Charley thought he could take a tree by himself. So we both went at it and put in a good day's work. did not by any means finish the work as it should have been done; but we let in considerable light and air through the heads of about twenty trees. The buds had swollen considerably and a few more warm days would give us the blossoms and the leaves, so we felt forced to let this matter go over to next winter.

The last days of May were truly delight-Occasional showers had kept the ful. ground in the very best condition for conveniences about the house are of little growth, and the last week in May saw us putting in some hundreds of sweet potato plants and some thousands of tomato plants. We also kept up our successive planting of peas and beans and sweet corn in the garden. Thus the delights of life continued to gather around us, and though the days were full of labor, the evenings were delicious seasons of rest, and the nights brought such refreshing sleep as few city mortals ever experience.

During these busy days we had comparatively little intercourse with our neighbors. My wife and my girl made return calls upon those who had visited us and I had frequently occasion to visit some of them to ask questions about my work. I found it to my advantage not to conceal my ignorance of practical affairs and did not hesitate to consult my neighbors freely. I think this fact tended to make them my steadfast friends.

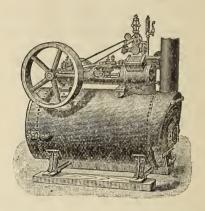
(To be continued next week,)

THE FARMER'S ENGINE.

The season is drawing near when the farmer will begin to look around for power to drive his grinding mill, feed cutter, corn mill, saw mill, or other farm machinery requiring motive power; and to aid him in the proper selection of a power ad. mirably adapted for his work we herewith illustrate a horizontal, center crank engine with self-contained, return tubular boiler, an outfit possessing special merit for general farm work and combining in fullest measure the essential qualification of simplicity, practical efficiency, economy strength and durability. When a farmer invests money in an Engine he wants a good one, an Engine that will do what is claimed for it, one that is safe, well built of good material so it will not need constant repairs, and one that will not only pay for itself, but also return a profit.

He does not buy an Engine every day and because he may not know the good and bad points about one, he is likely to get swindled, unless he deals with a firm that is above such things.

If any of our readers think of getting anything in the line of a stationary or



movable farm Engine, upright or horizontal, or a boiler, or water wheel, they will do well to write for the neat illustrated Pamphlet of James Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio, or 110 Liberty Street, New York, before purchasing. These gentlemen can be relied upon, both for integrity in selling and the quality of goods furnished.

For The Maryland Farmer.

THE GREAT ISSUES.

Let us not forget that in all our votes we should have before us this great necessity — to lessen the taxes that burden us. The farmers should demand less taxation from the State and from the General Government.

It is undoubtedly the reckless extravagance of the General Government that is causing the vast and wide spread suffering among the farmers.

It was never meant that our Govern-

should make of itself a huge almshouse and appropriate hundreds of millions to support the paupers that cry at their doors.

It was never meant that our Government should appropriate millions of money to build costly buildings in every little town that asks for them, in all parts of our country.

It was never meant that our Government should appropriate millions to clean out creeks and rivers and to make harbors, to the injury of the many and the benefit of the few.

It was meant that the Government should be carried on with the greatest economy, and the smallest taxes should be levied which would suffice for this economic support of government.

It is the duty of the farmers to bring the Government back to this condition of economy— to enforce the repeal of all laws which support reckless extravagance.

If the constitution gives the central Government the power to do these things, we unhesitatingly assert that we believe the farmers should have the constitution changed to the extent necessary to prevent the wholesale pauperising and pensioning of its citizens, and the reckless appropriation of millions for improvements which rightfully belong to and should depend upon local action.

We find ourselves at present in the hands of politicians who are willing to spend any amount of the people's money to buy by pensions or by other means a sufficient number of votes to keep them in their present positions. It is time we should break loose from these parties and insist upon restoring the government to its proper functions.

The difference between a spendthrift and a pillow—One is hard up, the other soft down.

MARYLAND FAIRS.

When held, and address of Secretary.

Baltimore Co., Timonium, Sept. 2-5 H. C. Longnecker, See'y, Towson, Md.

Cecil Co., Elkton, Oct. 7—10.
John Partridge, Sec'y., Elkton, Md.

Frederick Co., Frederick, Oct. 14—17. Geo. W. Cramer, Sec'y.. Frederick, Md.

Montgomery County Sept. 3-5. John E. Mancaster, Sec'y. Norbeck, Md.

Talbot Co., Easton, Sept. 23—26.

Washington Co. Hagerstown, Oct 14—17. P. A. Witmer, Sec'y., Hagerstown, Md.

Maryland State combined with Bel Air, Sep. 30—Oct. 3. Harford Co.

James W. McNabb, Sec'y., Bel Air Md.

I cannot but think that the world would be better and brighter if our teachers would dwell on the duty of happiness as well as on the happiness of duty; for we ought to be as cheerful as we can, if only because to be happy ourselves is a most effectual contribution to the happiness of others.



length required. For free pamphlet showing "Why Fnsilage Pays," and for free descriptive and illustrated catalogue of the best Tread-powers, Lever-powers, Threshers, Clover-hullers, Wood Saw-machines, Feed-mills and Fanning mills, send to the old an I reliable Empire Agricultural Works, over 30 years under same management, MINARD HARDER, Proprietor, Cobleskill, N. V.

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Agriculture, Live Stock and Home Life.

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Special location, on any page, 20 per cent extra.

No reading notices free.

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ISSUED EVERY WEEK.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

In a July number of our Magazine, some reflections were published in reference to St. John's College, and Rev. Dr. Huntley's strong remarks against its management. During the present week we have been favored with the College side of the question and an authoritative explanation of the circumstances.

As to dancing in the same room following religious exercises, the explanation is, that during the commencement exercises there is generally a ball, and it is held in the hall used for all the large gatherings of students and the public, and in which the usual religious exercises are also held; but which has never been consecrated to religious purposes. It is used for all

public gatherings and the dancing was not out of place any more than in any public hall in any city. Take a city hall: on Saturday night perhaps it contains a political meeting or a meeting of "strikers" or "anarchists." On Sunday and Sunday night, it is occupied by Methodists, or Baptists, or some other wide-awake religious sect. On Monday night the journeymen printers have a ball in it. On Tuesday night the Odd Fellows or Masons hold their lodge meeting. So in the case of the College. It is a hall for all purposes connected with the College and therefore exceptions should not be taken to its use for dancing, by any who are not radically opposed to dancing per se. The College does not pretend to condemn dancing.

The charge of drunkenness at the Alumni supper is specifically denied. The alumni are graduates coming from all parts of the Union—not resident students—many of them aged and prominent men, who have their own caterer and supply their own supper. The Faculty have no control of this supper. They are permitted to hold it in this hall by the board of managers, of course, because all their college associations are thus quickened. The table was not supplied with wines for general use; but any one who called for it was served by the caterer.

The laws of the State are very severe as to students and cadets and the sale of liquor to them. If any student of the college or cadet enters a saloon and drinks even a glass of beer, he is subject to punishment and the saloon keeper is heavily fined.

We think the faculty of St. John's College are just as strict as any of our colleges in their care of students.

We hope, however, the day will not be long delayed when it will be such a disgrace to have wines, champagne, and liquors at public tables, that even the alumni of our Colleges will from principle

ing a source of condemnation for any indi-their name means, fully and completely. vidual who supplies his invited guests with liquors—and we think justly.

dispense with their use. It is fast becom- for farmers, let them be devoted to what

"OUR NEW FARM."

Mr. Green's serial under this title seems to be attracting a large amount of comment. It commenced in No. 26, and we can supply back numbers from the begining, to a limited extent, at the regular subscription price. We are receiving large numbers of new subscribers now daily and any who may desire the back numbers can have their subscriptions dated back. Mr. Green's chapters are rich in experiences, told in plain language.

THE NEW SUBSIDY.

The farmer wants to profit as much as possible by the government grants to the Agricultural Colleges. The farmer's future is to be closely united with these Colleges and his prosperity is destined to become inseparably connected with their prosperity. It should be the farmer's aim, therefore, to have them strictly conform to agricultural aims and ends. All connection with classical colleges should at once be dissolved. The idea should be Agriculture first, then Mechanics as connected with agriculture, then Science as connected with agriculture. The Experiment Station connected with the Agricultural Colleges, will finally give them a yearly income ranging between \$40.000 and \$50. 000. This should enable every State to support a College which shall be devoted wholly to the farmer's benefit. There are Universities and literary and classical institutions for those who prefer them. The Agricultural Colleges are intended

THOSE WEEDS.

Where early crops have been harvested, we observe all through the country that weeds have been allowed to take possession of the ground. This is a very bad neglect. Cut them down, pile them up, and as soon as they are dry enough to burn, fire them. Repeat this as often as necessary. It will prove a great blessing to you in years to In some States laws have been enacted fining those who allow weeds to grow on their premises and neglect to destroy them before seeding. It is a good law and should be enforced; and although many run the risk of the fine and continue to neglect this duty they are thanselves the greatest sufferers. It brings much additional and needless labor on them.

THE MONTH OF FAIRS.

The Agricultural Fairs claim a large share of attention during this present month, September. We hope the farmers who take an active interest in these Fairs will this year make close observation as to what may be done for their permanent improvement. There is plenty of room for such improvement in most cases, and reforms are always in order. The present age demands a large advance over the old methods, and those fairs which depend upon rumselling, horse racing and gambling for their support must go down.

Already we see that the most successful fairs, and those which do the farmer the greatest amount of good, as well as have most attraction for exhibitors, are the Pienic Exhibitions, such as William's Grove and Mount Gretna Park. These

are kept scrupulously free from the gambling, liquor selling, horse-racing features. Farmers and their families are invited to freely occupy the grounds, no charges being made for tickets of admission. Entertainments of the very highest character are provided and every year the numbers attending them are only limited by hundreds of thousands.

Such fairs, on a smaller scale, of course, can and should be instituted in every county, or in different sections of every State.

IS IT STRAIGHT?

Two ladies, M. M. Harrington and Lida E. Caulk, petition to have a deed set aside, whereby they assert J. B. Seth, J. Frank Turner and Theophilus Tunis are defrauding them from 230 acres of land known as the Rich Neck farm, at the Terminus of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore R. R. and for which they have not received even the \$15,000 agreed to be paid.

The parties in possession have laid off the property into village lots and are selling them, presumably at prices to recompense them. This amount of village lots (230 acres in lots of 25x100) even if sold at \$20. a lot only should bring the snug sum of \$46.000 at least. They assert, however, that the transaction was all right—that they paid more than anyone else would give and expect to answer the petition at the proper time.

If these men knew that the R. R. terminus had made this property worth \$100,000 or more, and deliberately represented it to be dear at \$15,000 through their manipulations of appraisers or otherwise, what then?

We do not know these ladies; but women are so often taken at a disadvantage in the sale of property that the public have a right to see that no foul play is made by even the most reputable, in such transactions.

Messrs. R. J. Baker & Co.

Gentlemen:—Having been for a number of years familiar, both by observation and experience, with the beneficial effects of your Raw Bone and Pure Dissolved Raw Bone, it is with pleasure I give them my endorsement as being what you claim them to be—Pure. Your Chemicals also have proved satisfactory. I take this occasion to acknowledge the important fact, as a farmer, that yours was one of the first houses in this city which broke prices in favor of the agricultural community of this state.

H.O. DEVRIES, State Agent Maryland Grange.

How many things there are to laugh at in this world to the girl who has pretty teeth and dimples.

It was at a time when the moon may be seen faintly during the day that little Ted came running in to his mother with the exclamation, "Oh, mamma, God's forgotten to take the moon in!"

James: Is Miss Knowitall a graduate of Vassar?

William: She is.

James: I thought she was. I heard her ask if the muzzle of a gun was to prevent it going off.

Teacher: Johnnie, where is the north pole?

Johnnie: I don't know.

Teacher: Don't know where the north pole is?

Johnnie: When Dr. Kane and Franklin and Greely hunted for it and couldn't find it, how am I to know where it is? Post Office

address of all

your

friends

SO

send

BEETS AS FEED FOR COWS.

Interesting and Conclusive Experiments Made at the Ohio Station.

A bulletin issued by the Ohio experiment station gives the results of an experiment in feeding sugar beets to milch cows, made last winter, together with a summary of two similar experiments, one made by the station in 1889 and one by the farm department of the

Ohio State University in 1879.

In the last named experiment eight cows were kept under test for eleven weeks; in 1889 twelve cows for eight weeks, and in 1890 twelve cows for nine weeks, the cows in each case being weighed daily, as well as their feed and milk. In each of the three experiments the cows ate more hay and more total dry matter when feeding on beets than on other foods (hay, meal and bran in 1879, corn silage in 1889 and 1890), and in each case more milk was given from the beets than from the other foods, but it is not yet demonstrated that the increase of milk was produced economically.

For twelve years records have been kept on the farm now occupied by the station which show that the average yield of beets over this period has been nearly sixteen tons per acre, against an annual yield of about fifty-five bushels of shelled corn per acre. But a crop of fifty-five bushels of shelled corn, with its fodder, will contain nearly twice as much dry matter as sixteen tons of beets, and these experiments indicate that, whether fed dry, as corn meal and dry fodder, or as corn ensilage, the dry matter of the corn crop will be found about as effective, pound for pound, as the dry matter of the beet crop.

It is possible to raise much more than sixteen tons of beets to the acre. One crop of two acres is reported at 37½ tons per acre, and smaller areas have given still larger yields, but such crops require very rich land and thorough culture. Whether it is possible to produce a pound of dry matter in beets as economically as it can be done in corn is not yet definitely settled, but the probabili-

ties are against it.

A Good Early Pear.

A fruit which has attracted attention as a promising pear of the early sort is the Wilder, which is generally conceded to be of better quality than most of the early pears, and not subject to rot at the core. Professor Van Deman, United States pomologist, says of it: "Among the midsummer pears there is none that pleases me better than this one, except that its size is rather small. But, like the Seckel, what it lacks in size it makes up in quality, though it is larger than that variety. It is a choice seedling found in Chautauqua county, N. Y. The original tree was partially grafted with scions of Buffum in 1870 when it was young, and would never have borne any fruit, except of this old variety, had not three of the natural branches been left. These bear profusely, and the fruit, when fully colored, is quite attractive. It does not rot at the core.

Briefly described, the Wilder is in size small to medium; it is bell shaped, irregular. a little angular; surface



THE WILDER PEAR.

smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine; dots very numerous and small; basin shallow, regular; eye nearly closed, sepals long and reflex; apex rather abrupt, with a slight cavity; stem short; core closed, very small; seeds very small, narrow, pointed, dark; flesh very pale, whitish yellow, fine grained, tender; flavor subacid, sprightly, much like Bartlett; quality very good.

Office.

This

At

Cents

20

calculations.

of

kinds

all

and

Tables,

Tables, Lumber

Calcuator-Grain

Plaus for Two Styles of Home Made Pig Troughs That Prevent Crowding and Unequal Feeding—How to Keep Grain Free from Weevils.

The name of patent pig troughs is legion. Some possess superior points, but as a rule the farmer is averse to patented articles when convenient contrivances for the same purposes can be made at home at a comparatively small expenditure in money. Fig. 1 illustrates a simple trough in use in Australia. It is so constructed as to prevent crowding and unequal feeding.

A trough (Q) is located beside a fence

or division in the pen, a board (g) about 1½ feet wide is hinged to the portion at b. When feeding is to be done pull on the handle c, when the position indicated by the dotted lines is assumed; you can then pour in the swill or coarse feed and distribute it evenly in the

IG. 1—FEND VIEW OF AUSTRALIAN TROUGH. trough. The handle c is released, and the occupants simultaneously commence feeding.

The plan shown in Fig. 2 is intended to prevent crowding, and is thus described by Prairie Faamer, in which the foregoing cuts originally appeared: The top of the trough is divided into separate apartments by cleats, as shown. They

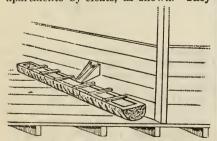


FIG. 2—HOME MADE PIG TROUGH. should be made of hard wood, with rounded edges, and firmly nailed not more than one foot apart. The plan

snown at rig. 1, while more expensive, is well worth the extra outlay.

Budding Fruit Trees.

The essential conditions for budding are a free flow of the sap in the stock and a corresponding one in the tree from which the buds are taken. Only when the bark on the stock can be easily separated from the wood can the operation be successfully performed. Budding is to be preferred to grafting for all the stone fruits and in case of failure can be repeated on the same stock, and is best performed on young stocks of one or two years' growth. The buds are taken from scions of the present season's growth, which should be cut from thrifty young trees. In budding select a smooth place on the stem of the stock to be budded, within three or four inches of the ground.

Make an upright cut just through the bark, about an inch and a half long, with a cross cut at its top, and within the slit thus made insert the bud by raising the bark sufficiently with the knife. The buds for the purpose are removed from the stick of scions as they are wanted by a smooth cut with a sharp knife, usually taking with the bud a very thin shaving of the wood. The bud is then inserted in the slit under the bark, and the stock is bandaged over the wound with some kind of coarse twine, leaving the bud itself uncovered by the tie. If the union of the bud to the stock takes it will be manifest in a couple of weeks, when the wrapping can be removed. In the spring the stock should be cut off a little above the growing bud.

Roumania's Portia.

Mlle Bilcesco, the "Roumanian Portia," read her thesis or essay for admission to the Paris faculty as doctor, or rather "doctoresse," of laws two weeks ago. This young lady is not only strong in jurisprudence, but also in science, literature and music, having gained first prizes and places for each of these subjects in Bucharest. Her essay, which comprised over 700 pages, of which 200 were not read, related to the "Position of Woman Under the Roman Law." There are only two other lady lawyers following in the footsteps of this young lady, one being a French woman and the other a Russian. Mlle. Bilcesco intends to ask for admission-not to practice but on principle-to the Bucharest Chrysanthenium Societies.

At the late meeting of the Society of American Florists a chrysanthemum society was organized, which is to be national in its scope, but particulars in regard to it have not yet been received. The reasons for the popularity of the chrysanthemum, says Vick's Magazine, are the great variety in form and color of the flowers, the great susceptibility of the plants to cultivation, being capable, by care and attention, of being molded to the will of the cultivator, and this is true both in regard to producing varieties from seed and in training and growing individual plants. There is no plant in the whole round of horticulture which will respond more promptly and generously to the attention it receives than the chrysanthemum. The plants can also be kept in bloom a long time, and with proper care can be brought forward in succession.

The Joan of Arc Costume.

The Joan d'Arc costume, about which so much is said and written, is of fine white cashmere embroidered in silver fleur-de-lis. The shirt is slashed to reveal a silver gray faille petticoat, and the bodice is of the same gray silk, with a vest and collar ornamented with a fleur de-lis framed in arabesques of silver braid. The white cashmere sleeve caps are shaped in rounded turrets and outlined in silver braid. The hat worn with this costume is of white straw, with the upturned diadem brim faced with gray velvet ornamented directly in front with a silver fleur-de-lis.—Exchange.

A Patch for a Crazy Quiit.

Late Wednesday night a young woman who was loitering in the evening air on the piazza of her home in Preston discovered by the lightning flash a man in a suspicious attitude near the pantry window. She could hardly believe it possible, but a second flash of lightning reassured her She did not scream or faint or flutter, but walked calmly into the house and let out the dog. A minute later a stampede proved that the dog had found something to chase, and in a few minutes the animal returned with a recognizable portion of the man's trousers in his mouth. The bold Preston girl will add this trophy to her crazy quilt. -Norwich Bulletin.





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Raising Pullets for Eggs.

If you want good laying hens in winter, writes a correspondent of The New York World, keep an eye on your early hatched chickens, and select the best developed and healthy looking pullets for furnishing you with eggs next winter. For several weeks after hatching the young chicks should be fed a little five or six times a day. After they are half grown, three or four times a day—not to fatten them, but to make them grow. I would give but very little grain, and that should be mostly wheat, oats or rye, some buckwheat, and very rarely a little cracked corn. Two rations out of every three should be soft food made of wheat bran. shorts, mashed potatoes and a little corn meal, all well stirred up together. If mixed up with milk instead of water it will be greatly improved.

Give the scraps from the table through the day along with their other rations. See to it that they have green food of some description and pleuty of fresh water. Green clover and cabbage leaves will be excellent; also a little bone meal in their mash, and gravel should always be within their reach. By forcing the best pullets in this way you will be quite sure to set them to laying in the fall, which, if properly housed and fed, they will continue through the winter, when, if left to shift for themselves and make a slow and scanty growth until told weather, they are not likely to lay

at all until next spring.

The Pemale Principal.

Ask any school trucher in New York who she prefers for a principal, and the answer will be "a man" every time. Men who make instruction a life york part with much of their maculine force and vigor, but no matter how narrow they may become they never quite reach the level of a scholastic female tyrant.

The lady wincipal knews so well how to humiliate her subordinate, if her record is sall factory as an instructor and disciplination there are her weaknesses and varieties to play upon and a thousand wers of insulving her becore her pupils. The story of a teacher who began a crusade against linen collars, crimps, bangs and pretty school toilets is still fresh in the minds of the public, and there are today scores of so called lady principals who treat their assistants as though they were slaves.—New York World.

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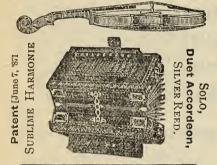
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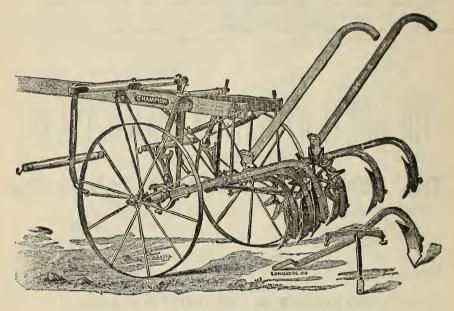
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